

Labor, Negroes Assail Blow to Job Bias Agency

FEPC Plans Fight On Warren Ruling

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—The Fair Employment Practices Committee, weakened by the serious blow struck against it by the Comptroller General's ruling that guarantees against racial discrimination in government contracts are not mandatory, has no intention of giving up the fight.

A Mockery

An Editorial

"IMPERTINENT" and "outrageous" are terms which outstanding American citizens have used to characterize the attempt to erase President Roosevelt's no-discrimination order.

They are well-selected terms. Nothing could be more hurtful to the war effort than this anti-American try at instigating national disunity.

When Comptroller General Lindsay Warren ruled that the President's order against discrimination did not mean what it says, he was declaring in effect that the Fair Employment Practices Committee has no standing. He was saying that American democracy does not mean that men and women are guaranteed equal rights regardless of color, creed or national origin. He was making a mockery of the Constitution. He was giving aid to the enemy of our nation.

The people have every right to ask that the President act fully and vigorously for the sustaining of his executive order No. 9346. Whatever example he gives, whatever apology he makes to the nation for the unpatriotic act of one of the members of the governmental machinery, it is incumbent on him not to yield to the defeatists.

Much more drive and power has to be put into the enforcement of the FEPC findings and the ending of the constant violations of the executive order. In the Southwestern Bell Telephone case, in which Mr. Warren ruled, it is said that the company refused to obey the order. What then should be done?

There is a simple and direct remedy at hand. It is applied when strikes break out in war industries. Then the government takes over the plant and runs it in such a way as to benefit the war effort. When certain employers unapologetically refuse to abide by the no-discrimination order, then likewise the government should immediately proceed to take over the plant.

This would soon cure these dilatory corporation officials of their sabotage of the war and the nation.

Warren Sneak Attack Is Protested Here

By Eugene Gordon
Comptroller General Lindsay Warren's misinterpretation of the President's Executive Order 9346—the order which gives life and purpose to the Fair Employment Practices Committee—yesterday met a broadside from progressive labor leaders in New York.

Wallace to Speak At CIO Convention

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—The staid Bellevue Stratford Hotel became the temporary capitol of the country's outstanding win-the-war organization today as the national executive board of the CIO, headed by President Philip Murray, met in a closed session which will probably continue through Friday.

About 50 leaders of international unions were present preparing final details for the CIO convention which opens here next Monday.

They are the advance guard of some 600 delegates, representing about five and a half million CIO members who are expected for the week-long convention, which is scheduled to continue until next Saturday.

President Murray will keynote the convention when he delivers his annual report on Monday. Speakers who will address the delegates during the week include: Vice-President Wallace, Wednesday morning; Mrs. Roosevelt, Wednesday afternoon; and James Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, Tuesday.

Mrs. Roosevelt will also speak Wednesday morning before the CIO Women's Auxiliaries which is meeting during the CIO convention.

Resolutions are expected to start coming in before the convention on Wednesday. Among the fraternal delegates will be President Mosher

(Continued on Page 4)

The Greater New York Council of the CIO, through Joseph Curran, its president, and Saul Mills, secretary, sent a telegram to President Roosevelt declaring that the 500,000 workers it represented would be "shocked and aroused" by Warren's decision, which "negates the drive to recruit all available manpower." The telegram continued:

"This attempt to weaken your anti-discrimination policy will greatly hinder production by eliminating employment of loyal and competent Negro, Jewish and foreign-born workers. The inevitable result of this decision is Hitler's propaganda campaign and weakens American morale. We strongly urge you to issue a statement interpreting Order 9346 as mandatory in all war contracts and sub-contracts."

A copy of that wire was sent to Attorney General Francis Biddle.

Jack Ostrower, organizer of Local 80, Fur Driers Union, said his organization was sending wires and letters to the President and to Comptroller General Warren, communications to Mr. Roosevelt pledging support of his anti-discrimination policy and urging him to enforce Executive Order 9346, and those to Warren condemning his misinterpretation of that order.

Charles A. Collins, executive secretary of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, following an executive meeting, issued this statement:

"Comptroller General Lindsay Warren, former Congressman from North Carolina, has evidently decided to carry the ball in the favorite pastime of the undemocratic elements in kicking the Fair Em-

(Continued on Page 4)

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NATIONAL UNITY

FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

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WHITE RUSSIA BASE TAKEN

Lewis Hints He Will Reject WLB Wage Proposal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (UP).—The War Labor Board tonight granted a daily wage increase of 33 cents to 30,000 anthracite miners and rejected their demands for a \$2 raise.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (UP).—United Mine Workers' President John L. Lewis today apparently indicated union rejection of the War Labor Board's coal wage proposal as tantamount to a wage reduction.

The prospect of UMW refusal magnified the chances of a fourth general coal strike when the miners' general coal strike instructions expire Oct. 31. More than 50,000 now are out despite a WLB order to return this morning or face Presidential action, probably seizure of the pits.

The mine chieftain's comment was contained in a telegram to district UMW presidents "to allay confusion" caused by numerous inquiries regarding the official union view of the board's wage suggestion.

A union source emphasized the message did not constitute UMW rejection of the plan but conceded it was evidence of dissatisfaction that may lead to that end. It was believed the union may be delaying official action until its policy committee meets here Monday, a day after the work deadline is reached.

Lewis has given no positive hint whether the miners will be asked to continue work or be allowed to remain away under their traditional "no contract, no work" policy. Conceivably that question also may be left to the policy committee.

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—The optimistic view of some government officials that prices can be rolled back without a large-scale subsidy program was blasted today by the latest Bureau of Labor Statistics report.

BLS figures have been criticized by labor leaders here on the ground that they do not fully reflect the rise in the cost of living. While the latest BLS report does show that cost of living for city workers went up in the month from August to September by four tenths of one percent.

The rise came after a reported drop of 1.5 percent in the previous three months. After a number of false starts towards rolling back prices to the levels of September 15, 1942, which were blocked largely by Congress, the BLS report made public by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins showed that the cost of living was in September of this year still five per cent higher than it was last September.

In New York food prices went up by nine tenths of one percent. The BLS report pointed up the view of labor leaders who have long been contending that the cost of living will not be rolled back until a real subsidy program is put into effect.

(By United Press)

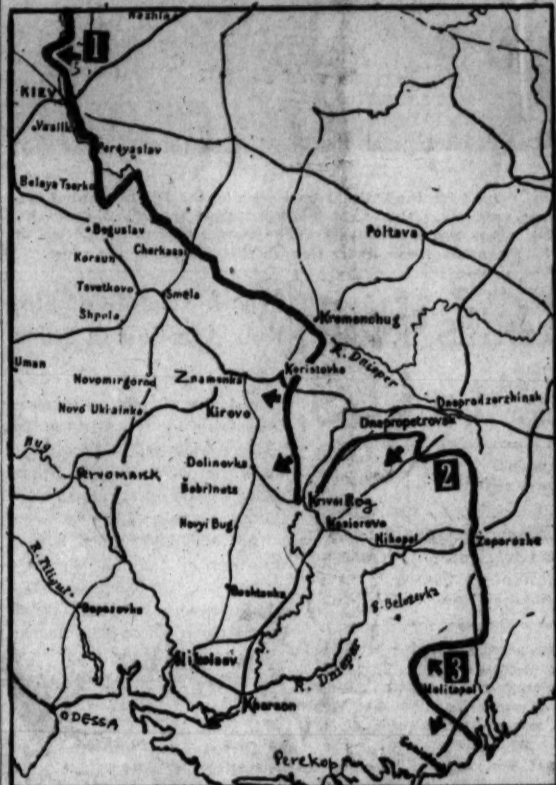
Wayne Lonergan, 25 year old ROAF student, yesterday confessed the bludgeoned murder of his estranged mistress wife Patricia, in their New York apartment, a police official said at headquarters there.

Lonergan's confession, the official said, asserted that he threw his blue ROAF uniform in the East River. Police said hours of grilling had broken down Lonergan's will that the missing uniform had been stolen by an American soldier.

Lonergan was reported to have said he weighted the uniform down with stones before tossing it in the river and fleeing to Toronto, Canada, where he was apprehended Monday.

Police immediately sent marine launches to grapple for the uniform.

Closing the Trap



With one army group in the streets of Krivoy Rog, and two others pounding down from captured Dnepropetrovsk (2), a third group of Soviet forces were advancing northwest and southwest of Melitopol (3) to close the trap on the Dnieper Bend. (4) Shows gains above Kiev. Further gains at Nizhny, far to the north, are not shown in this detail.—A Daily Worker Map.

Labor Aids Murphy, Say Lewis for Edge

(Special to the Daily Worker)
NEWARK, Oct. 28.—Battle lines in the fight to elect New Jersey's Governor were tightly drawn between win-the-war forces and defeatists today as CIO spokesmen charged that John L. Lewis had thrown his blessing to Walter E. Edge, Hooverite Republican contender.

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

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House Group Bars Sales Tax In Secret Vote

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—In an atmosphere of deep secrecy which provoked sharp protests from newspapermen, the House Ways and Means Committee today rejected an all-inclusive 10 per cent sales tax by a 16 to 8 vote.

Both Representative Robert Doughton, Ways and Means Committee Chairman, and Representative Harold Knutson, ranking Republican member, later explained to reporters that the tight ban on all details of what happened in the executive session was to save Congressmen from "embarrassment" and public pressure.

The vote came on a proposal by Representative A. Willis Robertson, of Virginia, which would not only have imposed a burdensome sales tax but would also have barred government agencies from considering this fact in granting higher wages or a better return to farmers.

Robertson's motion provided that all consumers would be provided with coupon books by their ration boards exempting them from the sales tax on their first \$100 of expenditures.

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(Continued on Page 4)

2nd Son of French Communist Killed

ALGIER, Oct. 28 (ICN).—Two sons of the French Communist Deputy, Henri Martel, have been shot by the Germans for patriotic activities against the occupiers, it has now been learned.

First was the younger son, 30-year-old Henri Martel, Jr., who was seized by the Gestapo while he was carrying out a battle assignment against the Germans on April 14, 1942, and was shot.

Then, earlier this past summer, Germain Martel, one of the local leaders of the underground in the Departments of Nord and Pas-de-Calais, was also caught and shot.

(Continued on Page 4)

Minor Mishaps Delay Subways

A series of minor mishaps on two of the city's subway lines delayed thousands of Brooklyn and Bronx travelers yesterday.

Delays of from five minutes to an hour were experienced by passengers on the Seventh Avenue and Lexington Avenue IRT lines and on the Independent lines A and C express.

The Long Island Railroad also reported delays of five to twenty minutes in schedules affecting North Shore commuters.

Soviets Take Dnieper Junction, Closing In

LONDON, Oct. 28 (UP).—Soviet troops today drove to within 26 miles of the Dnieper Bend from their Melitopol breakthrough, while within the river's big hook another Soviet force cut the railroad west of the iron and steel center of Krivoy Rog.

On the White Russian Front, other Soviet forces smashed within 26 miles of Vitebsk by taking the district center of Surash Vitebski on the western Dvina River in advances of three to five miles that won them more than 80 other inhabited places in that area.

German troops were fleeing through a steadily narrowing gap that extended on both sides of the Lower Dnieper from Krivoy Rog on the north to Novo-Aleksandrovka, 46 miles west of Melitopol on the south.

Taking Novo-Aleksandrovka and Nizhny Serogozhy in the Nogaisk steppe west of Melitopol, the Red Army had driven a wedge nine miles broad into the German defenses.

Gen. Ivan S. Konev's Soviet forces cut the last German rail escape route to the west by capturing the town of Mosevka, 5 1/2 miles from the city.

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3 Tory Speeches on A Single Tory Theme

Three different spokesmen for the ultra-Tory "America First" crowd delivered big blasts against various phases of the nation's war effort yesterday.

Herbert Hoover, speaking in Kansas City, Missouri, tried to antagonize the Moscow conference by denying the need for any agreements or treaties with our allies, cynically declaring that no agreements can be evolved which will hold the United Nations together in the aftermath of the war.

Hoover cleverly began his speech by attacking the idea of an exclusive Anglo-American alliance, and the proposal of a common citizenship between this country and England. But he soon revealed what he was after when he denied that no alliances at all among the United Nations could serve as instruments of peace. Alliances always lead to war, Hoover charged.

(Continued on Page 3)

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(Continued on Page 3)

BULLETIN

Allies Make New Pacific Landing

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Friday, Oct. 29 (UP).—Allied troops have landed in the Treasury Island group of the Northern Solomons, 30 miles south of Buin on the lower end of Bougainville Island, it was announced today.

An Allied amphibious force effected the landing Tuesday night, meeting only minor opposition, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique announced.

Allies Gain in 2 Italian Sectors

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 28 (UP).—Capturing eight more Italian towns, Allied troops have stalled through German rear guard lines in two key sectors in the first stages of the battle of the "Little Rome Line."

Hauling artillery laboriously by hand up the steep Appennine slopes and facing the fire of Nazi batteries on higher ground before them, the Fifth and Eighth Armies hacked out fresh gains of from one to three miles all across the front.

On the Fifth Army sector, American troops drove a mile north of Ravennina and captured Biadri, pointing a salient within ten miles of Venafro, "hinge" of the new German line.

In the center, Eighth Army troops in a fierce battle captured strategic Torella, eight miles northwest of Campobasso as well as the nearby villages of Castropignano, Pignatello, Casalciprano and Roccapromonte, pushing another wedge within 11 miles of vital Isernia.

Urge Sforza Lead Italy Liberation

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

BERNE, Oct. 28.—Count Carlo Sforza, Italian anti-fascist recently arrived from America, was called upon to "place his indisputable authority" at the service of the Italian people by the underground radio station "Milano Liberta'."

"Milano Liberta'" the radio station of the five-party coalition which led the demand for an end of the war and for a democratic regime immediately after Mussolini fell, had not been heard from since Sept. 10.

The broadcast, made Oct. 24, hailed Sforza's arrival and spoke of the "tremendous hope" his coming aroused among people of the areas liberated from the Germans.

"Milano Liberta'" pointed out that the primary question now is the formation of an Italian national government which will no longer be "a dictatorship of more or less despotic generals but will be able to maintain contact with all the organized anti-fascist forces."

The station emphasized that anti-fascist circles in Italy demand that a real government be formed at once. No delay can be permitted "in the establishment of normal political life in the liberated area."

The broadcast said, in an obvious reference to the inadequacies of AMG.

Normal political life must be on the basis of "restoring all the elementary political liberties," it declared.

With a real government and a really functioning democratic setup, the Italian people can make the nation's war effort effective, the radio declared.

"The Italian people are giving Sforza a definite task," the broadcast concluded, "to lead the struggle for the restoration of all liberties."

The Truth, at Last!

By a Veteran Commander

THE physical condition of this bed-ridden department is such that it can hardly do much thinking of its own. It, therefore, makes room for a lengthy quotation from Major George Fielding Elliot in yesterday's New York Herald Tribune.

On the War Fronts

Major Elliot tries valiantly to build a decent alibi for the strategy of the Allied campaign in Italy. The alibi is based in essence on the assumption that what we are after there is air action.

But the Major, being a realistic land soldier, is forced to "come down to earth" and, in touching the ground with his feet, has this to say:

"Another factor to be kept in mind is the need for the Germans to find fresh reserves for the Russian front. They simply cannot afford to leave any great number of their best divisions locked up in Italy beyond the Alps when they are menaced with a real disaster in south Russia. In war as in other human enterprises, first things must come first; the advantages which the Germans might hope to gain from an increase of their army in Italy could not be weighed against the disadvantages which they might suffer in Russia if the Russians manage to close one or more of their great traps for want of those same German divisions (our emphasis).

MOVE LONG EXPECTED

Indeed, it is this very situation which may bring about, together with the slow but steady increase in our air potential, the conditions necessary for a new Allied move in Italy, so long and so eagerly expected. When two opposing generals have certain reserves of fighting power in hand, and there exists something like an equilibrium on the actual battle front, the general who makes the wisest and most timely use of his reserves will win. If either general commits his reserves too soon, or under the wrong conditions, he may find them swallowed up in inconclusive fighting, and he will have nothing left with which to restore the situation.

"Thus in Italy, presuming the Allies have a considerable amphibious force with which to strike at the flank and rear of the Germans by sea, it might prove a mistake to put in this force until it can be given adequate air cover, and until the German reserves have either been absorbed or are so reduced that they cannot take strong counter-action. From the German point of view, it is essential to hold reserve power in north Italy as a counter-weight against just such an Allied move, for to concentrate their main force in south Italy might be to risk its encirclement and loss.

"Once again it must be emphasized that all decisions in war are a matter of weighing risk against advantage. There are no clear-cut situations sharply etched in black and white, but rather a series of decisions, no one of which is made with full information, and no one of which carries with it any guarantee of complete success. It is true enough to say that the most successful general is the one who has made the fewest mistakes; but it is also true that the general who never makes mistakes is likely to be one who never takes risks, and therefore never accomplishes very much on the positive side of the ledger."

The essence of all this is simple and truthful, as the Major usually strives to be. It means in fact that our Italian campaign can succeed only if the Germans withdraw some troops from Italy to meet the Russian onslaught. Which sort of upsets the notion that Italy is a Second Front in Europe.

So here you are.

Hillman to Address State CIO Convention

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, Oct. 28.—Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, will address the New York State CIO convention here at 10 A.M. Saturday.

The convention, which 800 delegates from CIO affiliates throughout the state are expected to attend, opens tomorrow (Friday), at Hotel Statler. The executive board, headed by Louis Hollander of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, state CIO president, meets today.

Besides Hillman, speakers at the sessions will include Gov. Dewey, CIO Secretary James Carey, Ad-

miral C. H. Woodward, Major Gen. T. A. Terry, Mrs. Anna Rosenberg and others.

Marigny Print Used as Evidence

NASSAU, Bahamas, Oct. 28 (UP).

A print allegedly made by Alfred De Marigny's little finger today was admitted as evidence in his trial for the murder of Sir Harry Oakes, although the expert who identified it could not remember just where on a bedroom screen the print had been found.

Capt. James O. Barker, fingerprint expert of the Miami Police Department, who testified to finding this second print, in addition to one introduced earlier in the trial on which the prosecution hangs most of its case, under cross examination today changed the testimony he gave at a preliminary hearing as to the spot where the impression was found.

Aid for Hillburn Fight



Attorney Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in charge of the Hillburn case, yesterday received a check of \$247.75 from Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., to help the fight against Jim Crow. The money was contributed by Daily Worker readers and friends in response to a personal appeal made by the noted Negro leader through the columns of the paper.

Mexico Protests Rail 'Black Market' to U.S.

By Eva Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—The Mexican government has protested to the State Department against the extensive "black market" in railroad workers which operates chiefly in the Western and Southwestern States.

The black market has resulted in discriminatory wage scales for the 15,000 Mexican railroad workers brought into this country.

An agreement between the United States and Mexico provides that of 50,000 Mexican workers to be used here 35,000 are to be agricultural workers and the remaining 15,000 are to be used on the railroads.

Pending action on its protest, Mexico suspended further migration of workers for American railroads three weeks.

Officials at the Mexican Embassy were reluctant to discuss the situation in detail. They said that the matter is being handled primarily by the Mexican Foreign Office. But Rafael de la Colina, Minister-Counselor of the Embassy, stated definitely that the Mexican government is extremely interested in the situation.

The news on the action of the Mexican government was given to the Washington reporters by Elmer E. Millman, president of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Workers.

RAIL WORKERS EXODUS

Millman declared that section hands, receiving wages averaging only about 48 cents an hour, have been leaving the industry in droves. He revealed that, as a result, the railroads have been operating through dummy contractors to get

labor at rates ranging between 70 and 80 cents an hour. This enables the companies to get by the refusal of Economic Stabilizer Fred Vinson to sanction an increase of more than four cents an hour.

But the result has been to increase dissatisfaction among section hands since some workers get 20 to 30 cents an hour more than other workers doing the identical job.

The agreement between the Mexican and American governments covering the importation of Mexican workers provides that they are to get the prevailing rate. But the Mexican workers are employed directly by the railroads and thus get less than those employed by contractors.

It is therefore the contention of the Mexican government that the agreement is being violated.

This situation is symptomatic of the chaotic situation in the railroad industry being created by substandard wages. Official government statistics point to a turnover of 100 per cent.

In the year ending last June there was a turnover of 1,340,000 men in an industry employing 1,350,000 workers. For some types of work the turnover was as high as 100 per cent a month.

Fear for Safety of Ship Run Aground in Storm

(By United Press)

Coast Guard officers expressed fears today for the safety of the 7,821-ton freighter F. J. Luckenbach, which ran aground near Belmar during a heavy storm Tuesday night.

Previously believed in a "safe condition" the Luckenbach now is threatened by freshening winds and a rough sea. The Third Naval District announced that a tug is standing by the freighter. The Luckenbach's crew, with the exception of two men removed yesterday, is aboard.

All Latest BALLROOM DANCES GUARANTEED \$1 Private Course \$5 SINGLES LESSON Social & Instructional Sat. 11-11 p.m. \$1.00

Miss LYNN 5 W. 46th St. OR Fifth Ave. Hours 1-10 P.M.

Mayor to Open U. S.-Soviet Congress Here

Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia will make the opening address for the three-day Congress celebrating the tenth anniversary of American-Soviet relations at a luncheon Saturday, November 6, at the Hotel New Yorker. It is announced by Corliss Lamont, chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, sponsors of the meeting.

Others who will speak at the luncheon include: Sir Hubert Wilkins, famous explorer, who will discuss Soviet exploration and post-war cooperation between the United States and the USSR; Edgar Snow, author and correspondent who recently returned from the Soviet Union; E. C. Ropes, of the U. S. Department of Commerce; Professor Ernest J. Simmons of Cornell University; Eugene D. Kiselev, Consul General from the USSR; and the Rev. John Howard Meekins of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn. Dorothy Maynor, famous soprano, will sing.

The luncheon will serve to open the congress which takes place on Nov. 6 and 7, at the Hotel New Yorker and culminates with a dramatic mass meeting at Madison Square Garden, Monday, Nov. 8.

Allied Planes Stab at Cherbourg Installations

LONDON, Oct. 28 (UP).—Allied bomber and fighter-bombers, protected by fighter squadrons, sharply raided German installations on the docks of Cherbourg, France, this afternoon, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

One medium bomber was reported missing.

Voting hours on Election Day, Tuesday, are from 6 A.M. to 7 P.M.

Halloween Steno Frolic

Sponsored by

UOPWA Local 16 Saturday, October 30, 1943 at 8:00 P.M.

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Proceeds to E. & O. Fund, Local 16

Soviet Writer Hits Turkish 'Neutrality'

MOSCOW, Oct. 28 (ICN).—Turkish neutrality in the war today is of benefit to Nazi Germany and to no one else, declares N. Vailyev this week in War and the Working Class. His article, entitled "Once More About Turkish Neutrality," was in reply to a specious argument by N. Sadak in the Turkish periodical, Aksham.

Sadak contended that Turkish neutrality was beneficial to the Allies all around, and especially beneficial to the Soviet Union. Turkish neutrality "served Soviet Russia as the strongest wall of security," Sadak had the nerve to say.

Vailyev retorts that Sadak, in speaking about "the strongest wall of security" against Hitlerite aggression, forgot all about the Red Army, forgot all about the rout of the Nazi troops at Moscow, at Stalingrad, at Kharkov and in the Donbas.

"But permit me to ask," writes Vailyev, "what would have been the fate of Turkey and her neutrality, as well as the fate of some other neutral countries in Europe, if the Soviet troops had failed to withstand the Hitlerite invasion, if the Hitlerite army had crushed the army of the Soviet Union last year or two years ago? "It is necessary to understand that to receive the answer already given by many leaders in the anti-Hitler countries, an opinion shared by objective people in all neutral states: had it not been for the power of the Soviet troops and their backing by the Allies, the Hitlerites would have made short work of the democratic countries of Europe, the Hitlerites would have ignored Turkish neutrality and the neutrality of the other countries, they would have dictated their aggressive will to those states which still preserve their freedom and independence."

S.O.S. MORE CASH NEEDED

to GUARANTEE the Election of

Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

TO THE CITY COUNCIL

Some of the terrific activities for the balance of the campaign costing thousands

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2. 5 Wagons, trucks with signs touring city continuously
3. 3 Sound trucks on streets
4. MONSTER PARADE and RALLY THIS SAT., 6:00 P.M.

200 Sandwich Men - Automobiles

Trucks - Wagons - Bands

ALL SHOULD COME!

Thanks for your support. Let's go all the way for BEN'S victory. Prove that the people can win

Don't let it be said "TOO LITTLE" — "TOO LATE"

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CITIZENS' NON-PARTISAN COMMITTEE

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Look at Record--Vote Cacchione

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Cacchione	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Carroll	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cass	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Christensen	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Chen	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Conrad	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
DeFalco	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
DiGiuseppe	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Donner	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Drake	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
E. Goldberg	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
F. Goldberg	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hart	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Isaacs	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kislev	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lain	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
McCarthy	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Moore	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Phillips	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Reilly	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Quinn	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Schick	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sharkey	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tegel	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

KEY TO BILLS

1. Prohibiting contractors with City from discriminating in employment because of race, color or creed (Council No. 13).

2. Prohibiting advertisements by employment agencies restricting offers of employment to persons of particular race, color or creed, unless prospective employer specifies restrictions in writing and has name in advertisement (Council No. 25).

3. Requesting Board of Higher Education to end discrimination against Negroes on staffs of City colleges and to make appointments hereafter on basis of merit, regardless of race, color or creed (Res. No. 31).

4. Requesting Board of Estimate to include contracts for post-war housing projects covenants prohibiting discrimination in selection of tenants because of race, color or creed (Res. No. 301).

5. Prohibiting increase in city fares unless approved by voters in referendum (Council No. 42).

6. Providing for adoption of expense budget for fiscal year 1942-43 as adopted by Board of Estimate (Res. No. 124).

7. Requesting Board of Estimate to grant general increases to all city employees (Res. No. 185).

8. Requesting special session of Legislature to assist City in financial burdens (Res. No. 273).

9. Sales tax—extending one per cent tax to June 30, 1944 (Council No. 282).

10. Vote on cutting Mayor's budget for 1933-44 (Res. No. 292).

11. Utility, etc., tax bills (Council No. 282-86).

12. Providing for payment on per annum basis for all competitive employees in Park Department and dividing employees into uniformed, administrative and clerical forces (Council No. 228).

13. Vote on overriding Mayor's vetoes re budget for 1943-44 (Res. No. 292).

14. Providing for appointment of committee to continue examination into affairs of Civil Service Commission (Res. No. 7).

15. Requesting Governor and State War Council to extend child care program to include children of men who work nights (Res. No. 274).

16. Providing for appointment of special committee to investigate all matters relating to property, government and affairs of New York City.

17. To permit employment of hospital helpers and attendants who have signified their intentions of becoming citizens, in the Department of Hospitals (Council No. 179).

18. Vote on discharging from committee the Cacchione resolution to investigate groups and individuals inciting race hatred (Res. 308).

Measures Introduced by Peter V. Cacchione in the City Council.

Int. No. 75 Ads in publications which discriminate.

• 89 Tom Mooney Park, designate.

• 139 Armed forces, free transportation for.

• 215 Fire drills, require.

• 223 Budget, power to increase.

• 248 Places of Public accommodation, discrimination.

Res. No. 8 Armed forces, free city transportation for.

• 9 Armed forces, free transportation on private lines for.

• 66 Ads in publications which discriminate.

• 116 Waterfront, investigate.

• 130 War bonds, salary deductions for.

• 187 Board of Education budget, basis of.

• 188 O. P. A., rationing by.

• 203 Working hours, stagger.

• 215 Housing authority, change rules.

• 223 Race discrimination, prohibit.

• 224 Rents, freezing.

• 225 Bread, halt price rise in.

• 226 Milk, reduce price of.

• 227 Advertisements which discriminate, prohibit.

• 228 State advertising, restrict.

• 229 Poll tax, abolish.

• 263 State taxes, increase N. Y. C. share.

• 273 Special session, requesting.

• 302 Anti-poll tax bill, passage of.

• 308 Racial antagonism, investigate inciters of.

• 318 Patrolman Drew, suspend.

• 322 Voting hours, extend.

• 325 Soldiers' allotments, increase.

• 326 Nursery schools and after-school care of children, co-ordinate.

9 I.W.O. FACTS

1. The IWO is a labor fraternal society
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4. Run by workers elected by the members
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6. 1700 IWO lodges fight for labor's rights
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Neither Rain, Nor Gale Stops Cacchione Clear Out Machine-Run Councilmen, Connolly Asks

By John Meldon

Everybody, with the possible exception of Park Avenue who were warmly tucked away in their penthouses, will remember last Tuesday night. For ordinary mortals, it was sheer misery to walk the storm-lashed gale-swept streets. Unless one had an important appointment, it was silly to go outdoors. Matter of fact, there were few people out doors Tuesday night.

But Peter V. Cacchione had two appointments that night. As tired as he was from constant speaking at meetings and on the numerous tasks entailed in carrying on whirlwind campaign, he kept his appointments. I met him just as he and his secretary, a pretty, hardworking girl named Margie, came out of the subway at Fourteenth Street near Irving Place. As Pete walked out of the subway a miniature cyclone hit him, whipped his raincoat up around his neck and sent his hat hurtling down the street into oblivion.

Five minutes later, drenched to

bones, we were in the hall. A wave of applause greeted Pete as he walked up to the platform.

ONE WORKER TO ANOTHER

Storm or no storm, there were nearly three hundred CIO shoe workers in the hall waiting to hear the Communist candidate. I stood off to the side of the crowd and watched their faces. They were smiling, commenting on the fact that Pete had walked through a veritable gale to keep his appointment with them. I wondered to myself just how many Democratic councilman candidates were out that night speaking to trade unionists. I wondered where DIOlovans, Hart, Sharkey and the other highbidders of the Democratic bloc in the Council were. Then I came to the conclusion it would be a dead-end bet that none of them were out speaking to the people that night. They wouldn't, for several reasons: their records are the kind they'd better hide rather than talk to the voters about, and secondly, their labor records have been so in-

famous that they wouldn't dare appear before this crowd who had invited Pete.

Max Meisel, chairman of the local, introduced Pete. His introduction was warm and real; one worker talking about another and proud to do it.

When Pete began to speak to the CIO shoe workers, they sat listening intently. He didn't have to speak of his record in the Council; they all knew of his unrelenting fight for labor; for the "little man."

FOR LITTLE PEOPLE

"I don't represent all the people in the Council," he said. "I don't represent the bankers, the big real estate interests, the budget slashers." He went on to tell these CIO workers that "labor, for the first time in this war period, is going into politics. Labor must elect workers, unionists, to the New York City Council, to the State assemblies, to Congress. We're beginning to know our strength and the foes of Labor knows it. They're fearful. We must

make them more fearful of our strength by utilizing our votes to the utmost."

I watched Pete speak and felt a deep admiration for this candidate's enormous energy, and one might say, selflessness. Pete's a worker, a former railroad man, shipyard worker. He feels he has a mandate from the people who elected him. He feels his responsibility deeply. During his past two years in the Council, he didn't make a single move without consulting the trade unions, or progressive organizations. Sometimes it was a church organization; but he always consulted the People.

That Tuesday night when he spoke to nearly three hundred shoe workers, he left them amid a wave of applause and went to a second union local—CIO furniture workers. And just to give you an idea of what his speaking schedule has been like during the election campaign, consider this: the following day Pete spent arduous hours in the City Council. Then he spoke

before two local unions between 7 and 7:30 P.M. and at 8:30 P.M. he addressed a gathering of social service workers. He left the latter meeting and went out to Brownsville where he spoke to the Ocean Hill Consumers Council. He left there at 10 o'clock and went to Public School 125, Brownsville, where he addressed a crowd in the school auditorium. He finished at midnight.

One never tired of hearing him speak. At each meeting, he spoke of the specific problems his audience faces in their everyday life... wage standards, taxes, prices, hospitalization, the education budget... all tied up with one theme, "everything to win the war."

Rarely does Pete say: "Vote for me."

Rather, he says, learn how to organize, learn how to fight for price control and above all learn how to elect workers to our legislative halls.

Pete Cacchione doesn't have to ask for votes. That fact will be established on Nov. 2.

Charging the machine-controlled majority of the City Council has failed utterly to act in the real interests of the people, Eugene P. Connolly, American Labor Party candidate for city councilman in Manhattan, last night urged election of men and women to the Council who have "courage and vision"—"not those committed in advance to a political machine."

"The City Council can and must act to clear up the festering sores of racial discrimination against Negroes, Jews and other minorities which exist in our midst," he said in a radio address over Station WNYC.

CALLS FOR PEOPLE'S COUNCIL

Connolly spoke in a WNYC election symposium which representatives of all parties were invited by the city to participate. Summing up some of the major tasks before the Council, he said:

"The City Council can and must act on questions vital to all our people, such as full back of prices, rent freezing, decent housing, improved community services such as hospitals and schools."

"The Council, by courageous action, can restore its proper powers and prestige. It can put this power and this prestige at the service of all the people of this great and democratic city."

"We are engaged in a great war. A war to preserve and expand democracy. A war that can be won only by the utter and complete destruction of Fascism and Nazism. A war that can and must bring freedom and peace to all free peoples everywhere."

"In time of war there must be no time for clowning in the City Council. In time of war every agency of government from City Council to Congress must be geared to one thought: Victory."

"The City Council must pull no punches on any of these issues. They are vital to the support of our Commander-in-Chief, and to the winning of the war."

"This is the essence of my platform as the only American Labor Party candidate for Councilman in the Borough of Manhattan. This is the platform that has won me the endorsement of Mayor F. H. La Guardia, the No. 1 designation of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, comprised of over 250 unions with a membership of over 500,000, the Amalgamated

Clothing Workers of America, Mrs. Louis S. Gimbel, Chairman of the Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime, the Reverend Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., the Women's Non-Partisan Committee and many other groups and organizations interested in winning the war and in giving good and decent city government of all citizens of this great and vital city."

Union Seeks 15% Raise for City Workers

The State, County and Municipal Workers of America, CIO, today launched a drive to secure a 15 per cent wage increase for all city employees. In a letter to the Mayor, James V. King, New York District president, claimed that the increase which was granted to city employees in the current budget was inadequate, amounting to no more than 10 per cent.

He called upon the Mayor to indicate his public support of Bill No. 296, calling for a 15 per cent cost of living salary adjustment, which is now before the City Council, introduced by Councilman Carroll from Manhattan.

The CIO union of civil service employees plans an intensive campaign to win this wage increase which they estimate will cost some \$20,000,000. Various appeals for public support for the wage demands of the city workers will be made over the air, in newspaper advertisements, and in distribution of several hundreds of thousands of leaflets.

In his letter to the Mayor, Mr. King points out that since the last budget was adopted, living costs kept rising so that at best, city workers' pay was maintained at its old level and at worst, was cut below the scale prevailing before raises went through.

3 Speeches on A Tory Theme

(Continued from Page 1)

viot Union, repeated his charges yesterday, amplifying them with more irresponsible criticism of the war effort.

Pretexting outrage that the British public was so incensed with the report of the five Senators, Russell repeated his unfounded allegation that credit for the American lend-lease contribution was being appropriated by the British.

He demanded that we give our oil reserves "a rest," and let the British provide oil for the war. He also praised the former ambassador Admiral William Standley for the latter's hullabaloo over lend-lease to the U.S.S.R. last winter.

Russell insisted that an American Senator had the right to criticize his own government and its allies, as though the issue were really one of free speech. He then came out for "permanent American rights" to airfields in Iceland, Dakar and New Caledonia, in the south Pacific. These would be vital to this country, he said, in case of another war.

KEYNOTE'S

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U.S.S.R. Four 10-inch records
with English Translations. Album
K-103... \$2.50
CHER LAI (Paul Robeson). Songs
of China. Three 10-inch records
with booklet. Album K-109... \$2.50

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Make Final Attempt To 'Clear' Aurelio

A final attempt by defense counsel to whitewash the crime-tarnished figure of the gambler-politician, Frank Costello, featured the closing session of the disbarment proceedings against ex-magistrate Thomas A. Aurelio in Supreme Court yesterday.

Aurelio, the reputed bi-partisan candidate for Supreme Court on the Democratic and Republican tickets, sat nervously on the sidelines yesterday, while his attorney, Thomas I. Sheridan, was whitewashing his racketeer sponsor.

The case hinges on the character of the slot machine king, to whom Aurelio, pledged his "undying loyalty" in a taped telephone conversation after getting the judicial nomination last August.

Accordingly Thomas I. Sheridan, Aurelio's counsel, pleaded for Costello almost as much as for Aurelio as he made his final argument yesterday.

THE WALDORF ALIBI

"The examination has shown," asserted Sheridan, "that Frank Costello is NOT the great underworld character, but has been spending his time at the Waldorf, and the St. Regis and has made money and has lived in one apartment seven years."

The failure of the police to arrest Costello in the last several years, said the lawyer, answers Police Commissioner Valentine's assertion in the courtroom that he belonged in the hottest place in Hell. Costello was just a "pompous, arrogant," fellow, "a strutter, who would like to be a king," said the lawyer. He was just a "gambler, who in the last seven or eight years had taken on an air of refinement."

And no issue of "moral turpitude" was involved in the Costello affair, he concluded.

COSTELLO'S RECORD

It was easy for District Attorney Frank S. Hogan to answer this sorry apology for Aurelio's racketeer-sponsor.

Aurelio's backer, said Hogan, was

Davis Charges Jim Crow Project Will Restrict Jews

The "Ghetto" project under construction by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., which discriminates against Negroes as well as Jews, came in for a blistering attack yesterday from Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., in a special message to the Jewish people of Manhattan.

The Negro Communist candidate for City Council pointed out in a special election handbill that he is centering his campaign "on the burning issue of wiping out all forms of racial hatred, discrimination and bigotry in our city."

"I am especially alarmed that in our city, the most progressive in America," he said in the leaflet printed in 25,000 copies in Jewish and English, "the City Board of Estimate is permitting the construction on the East Side of a fifty million dollar housing project, that will bar tenancy to my people and restrict tenancy of Jews. I have led a delegation to the Mayor with the signatures of thousands protesting this 'Ghetto' project, and I will continue the fight until there is a guarantee that every American regardless of race or religion can live in this project."

Mr. Davis expressed fullest support for Peter V. Cacchione's resolution asking the City Council to institute an investigation of the forces fomenting racial and religious hatred in the city. The Dickstein-Lynch bills in Congress which would empower the government to deal with hoodlum outbreaks, such as are taking place in Boston, received his endorsement.

Meanwhile the Citizens Non-Partisan Committee announced that a gala victory parade will take place in Harlem Saturday night with bands, cars, horses and wagons and sound trucks leaving from the committee's office at 2288 Seventh Ave. at 6 P.M. Traveling throughout the community until 7 o'clock, the parade made up of church, labor, social and fraternal groups as well as well-known artists, will assemble for an outdoor mass meeting at 126th St. and Seventh Ave. and later move to 169 W. 133rd St. Councilman Adam Clayton Powell will speak for the candidate.

Judge Sears told reporters his recommendations in the case would be made public by the Appellate Division.

He would not say when, though he declared that the case would probably be expedited. It is "unusual," he added.

Neither Republicans nor Democratic candidates responded to the invitation to address the consumers' meeting.

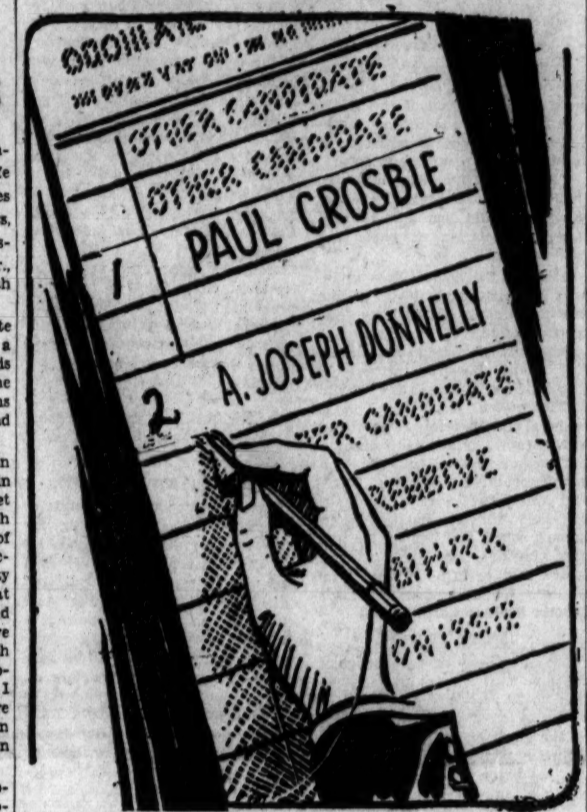
Next Days Decisive, Says Cacchione Manager

Extremely bad weather has seriously hampered the campaign to re-elect Councilman Peter V. Cacchione to the City Council, Harry Graham his campaign manager said yesterday at his Brooklyn headquarters. Constant rain for the past several days has cut down upon attendance at political rallies, both indoors and outdoors. Meanwhile, important neighborhood canvassing—a critically important phase of Cacchione's campaign—has likewise suffered.

"The next few days are decisive," Graham declared. "Let's not let bad weather take away from us the excellent progress we have made thus far. Let's clinch the job and re-elect Pete."

Graham urged a "total mobilization" of the entire Brooklyn mem-

Make Crosbie No. 1



This is how to give Paul Crosbie (Communist) No. 1 vote for City Council in Queens. First you vote, the ALP line (Row C) on the voting machine for Lt. Governor and judicial and legislative candidates. Then you get a separate paper ballot with the names of the various councilman candidates, as shown above. Place the figure 1 before the name of Paul Crosbie. For other choices we recommend that you follow the CIO endorsement by putting the figure 2 before the name of A. Joseph Donnelly (ALP). The figure 3 should be placed before the name of Irving Lenov (City Fusion) and the figure 4 before Fred E. Herman (Citizens Non-Partisan).

Rail Unions Charge Raise Veto Illegal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (UP).—Donald Richberg, counsel for 15 non-operating railroad unions, challenged Federal authority today to enforce a railway wage settlement outside the terms of a union-carrier agreement for an eight cents an hour increase for 1,100,000 union workers.

Richberg testified at the first hearing of the second emergency board named by President Roosevelt to review the union's wage demands. An eight-cent an hour increase recommended May 24 by the first emergency board was set aside by Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson. The same increase then was provided in an Aug. 7 agreement between the unions and carriers but the administration never acted on the contract.

Richberg said that the unions, which have ordered a strike vote of members—considered the August agreement a valid and binding contract, legally enforceable whether or not approved by a governmental authority.

He said that Vinson had no legal authority to set aside the recommendations of the first emergency board and that if such authority was assumed, it would be subject to judicial review.

Richberg said that under provisions of the National Railway Labor Act in normal circumstances there would be no question regarding the validity of the Aug. 7 agreement. Any question raised now, he said, could be based only on the economic stabilization act which did not suspend the Railway Labor Law.

Richberg said, however, that veto power over a railway wage agreement was authorized only if such action aided prosecution of the war or affected the cost of living. The railroads have been having difficulty obtaining manpower because of their low wage scale, Richberg said, and the proposed agreement would have no effect on the cost of living because it would not require rate adjustments.

Voting hours on Election Day, Tuesday, are from 6 A.M. to 7 P.M.

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Crosbie Blasts Quinn, Queens Black Market

Paul Crosbie, Communist candidate for city council from Queens, told a consumers' gathering the other night that the responsibility for Black Market prices and inadequate rent control in that borough "rests squarely on Hugh Quinn and his associates in the City Council who voted against measures for war time rationing and price control."

Mr. Crosbie was one of several candidates who addressed a meeting called by the Mid-Queens Consumers Council at Public School 139, Wetherole Street and 63rd Drive. All candidates in the borough had been invited to attend.

Responding to a question from the audience about the American Rock Party, Mr. Crosbie exposed its leader, William Goodwin, as having praised Hitler. Crosbie quoted John Roy Carlson's best-selling book "Undercover," which reported Goodwin as declaring "There is nothing wrong with fascism. Hitler has done a good job in Germany."

Fred Herten, candidate of the Citizens Non-Partisan Committee, one of the CIO endorsed candidates, told the audience that he had asked

Robert Minor to Speak in Jersey City

(Special to the Daily Worker)

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 28. — Joe Fischer, executive secretary of the Communist Party of Hudson County, New Jersey, announced in a special release to the press today that Robert Minor, assistant general secretary of the Communist Party, will speak at a mass election rally in a public school in Jersey City on Sunday, Oct. 31, at 8 P.M. The meeting takes place at Public School No. 11, 885 Bergen Ave., Jersey City, two blocks from Journal Square, at 8 P.M.

Robert Minor to Speak in Jersey City

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JERSEY CITY, Oct. 28. — Joe Fischer, executive secretary of the Communist Party of Hudson County, New Jersey, announced in a special release to the press today that Robert Minor, assistant general secretary of the Communist Party, will speak at a mass election rally in a public school in Jersey City on Sunday, Oct. 31, at 8 P.M. The meeting takes place at Public School No. 11, 885 Bergen Ave., Jersey City, two blocks from Journal Square, at 8 P.M.

A Story of Haskell And the 'Cannibals'

Mrs. William N. Haskell, wife of General Haskell, Democratic and American Labor Party candidate for Lieut. Governor, doesn't believe everything she reads in newspapers.

And she is generally quite skeptical about the anti-Russian stories that appear in the daily papers from time to time.

She was in Russia with her husband on his first trip when he directed relief activities following the Bolshevik Revolution. There she won the good will of the Russian people and worked cooperatively with them.

But when the General made his second mission to the Soviet Union, Mrs. Haskell remained in Washington.

She sought for news of her husband. And one day she read an account in a Finnish White Guard paper that the General had been eaten by cannibals in the Volga Valley.

"No," says Mrs. Haskell, "everything that's printed in the papers isn't necessarily so."

Reject Sales Tax In Secret Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

drew up a tentative list of the Congressmen who voted for the sales tax.

It became clear that there had been two main reasons for the secrecy surrounding the sales tax vote: fear of public pressure and a reluctance of committee members to commit themselves definitely in case they wanted to change their vote later on.

Doughton declared that a Congressman "has a right to protect himself" if changing his vote later "will cause embarrassment with his constituents."

He emphasized that up to the point that a bill is finally reported all votes are "tentative."

"You can see how easily he would be criticized for voting one way today and another way tomorrow," Doughton reiterated.

At times the session between Doughton and reporters had its stormy moments as the aged Ways and Means Committee chairman made angry retorts to questions.

"There hasn't been a week that I haven't been misrepresented in the press," Doughton said.

Knutson tried to act as a conciliator, but without very much success.

Both Knutson and Doughton insisted that roll call votes at executive sessions should not be divulged.

"I don't think you ought to try to find out how members voted," Knutson said. "The moment your vote gets out you are deluged with mail."

Doughton denied that the list of

Congressmen voting for a sales tax was accurate, which had been presented to Knutson, but refused to make public the correct list. The tentative list, disputed by Doughton, included Representatives Robertson, Disney of Oklahoma, West of Texas, Mills of Arkansas, all Democrats, and Representatives Gearhart of California, Carlson of Kansas, Dewey of Illinois and Simpson of Pennsylvania, Republicans.

Soviets Take Fortresses in North, South

(Continued from Page 1)

Tolbukhin's breakthrough Wednesday on a 72-mile front from south of Zaporozhe to the Azov Sea. The only hope of salvaging the situation now lay in extricating as many men as possible between Kriyol Rog and the Dnieper before the Red Army reaches the river.

Tolbukhin's Fourth Ukrainian Army, its right flank joined to the left wing of Gen. Dodonov's Malinovsky's Third Army below Zaporozhe, had begun a steady advance across the Nogaisk Steppe.

Tolbukhin's left wing, based on Goryelov on the shores of the Azov Sea west of Molochna Bay, carried a threat to Genichesk and the Perekop Isthmus that would isolate the Crimea.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said the German retreat lines were "paved with corpses of Germans and some Rumanian units."

Boy, Was That Dog Surprised!

GUADALCANAL (By Mail) (UP)—American PT-boats in the Central Solomons, hounded almost nightly by Japanese bombers, landed a punch of their own the other night. They shot down an attacking fighter plane.

Admiral T. S. Wilkinson, commander of South Pacific amphibious forces, messaged congratulations: "At long last, hydrant sprinkles dog!"

Calif. CIO Asks 2nd Front, Fourth Term

(Special to the Daily Worker)

FRESNO, Oct. 28.—The California State CIO has just concluded a 5-day session which demanded a second front in Western Europe, a fourth term for President Roosevelt, presidential intervention against the deportation of Henry Bridges and labor representation in all government agencies.

The convention also supported CIO President Philip Murray and his call for the formation of an international congress of trade unions of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and other United Nations.

Philip M. Connelly, president, and Mervyn Rathbone, secretary-treasurer, were re-elected. Rathbone was unopposed. Connelly, running against Walter S. Pollard, Sr., executive director of the San Pedro Local of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, received 571 votes to Pollard's 199. This is Connelly's fifth term in office. A Los Angeles newspaperman, he is secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles CIO Council.

Conference on Foreign Born Opens Saturday

The Hon. Stanley Nowak, Michigan State Senator, will serve as chairman at the panel on "The Foreign Born in the 1944 Elections" of the Tenth Anniversary National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, to be held at the Hotel Commodore, in New York City, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 31, from 2:00 to 4:30 P. M.

Speakers at the panel on the 1944 elections will include United States Congressman Vito Marcantonio, of New York; New York State Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack; New York State Assemblyman John J. Lamula, and New York City Councilman Stanley Isaacs.

The conference, which is to meet Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 30 and 31, will start Saturday afternoon at 1:00 P. M. Speakers at the Public Opening Session will include United States Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization Earl G. Harrison; Louis Adamic, president, United Committee of South-Slavic Americans; Carol King, council, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Speakers at the Sunday morning session, from 10:00 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., on "The Foreign Born in the War Effort," will include Ephraim R. Gombor, of the National Refugee Service; Liu Liangmo, of United China Relief, Inc.; Dr. David Z. Krinkin, editor, "Rusky Golos"; J. Austin Daly, chief, Foreign Origin Section, War Finance Committee, Treasury Department, and Dr. F. O. Matthiessen, chairman of the Citizens Victory Committee for Harry Bridges.

A final business session of the conference will be held on Sunday afternoon from 4:30 to 6:00 P. M. All sessions of the Conference will be held at the Hotel Commodore, 42nd Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City.

Woll, Pal of Hoover, Fears Allied Labor

By Rose Wortis

III

Woll's demagogic, insincere expressions of admiration for the courage, skill and tenacity of the Russian Army will fool no one, for in the very same breath that he supposedly pays tribute to the Red Army, he makes a sneaking attack on the Soviet Union.

"If the United States had furnished Germany with oil, fuel and supplies as Russia did in the time of the Nazi-Soviet pact, the Russians might conceivably now be a vassal state of the Third Reich," says Woll.

Thus he repeats the slanders about Soviet aid to the Nazis, the Soviet's failure to recognize the aid given by Britain and the United States. He makes the discovery that for the failure of Germany to get supplies of fuel—though it is yet to be discovered whether the Nazis lacked any fuel or war supplies to carry forward their attack against the Soviet Union—the resistance of the Soviet Union to the Nazi invasion would have been impossible. Thus it is not the Red Army but lack of fuel that, according to Woll, is responsible for the present rout of the fascists.

"MANIPULATIONS" Woll waxed indignant at the impudence of the Soviet Union in proposing the extension of the Anglo-Soviet Committee to include the labor movements of 38 nations. He questioned their motives and says: "Walter Citrine, like ourselves, balked at this, undoubtedly out of knowledge of Communist skill in the manipulation of paper organizations."

How can the Soviet trade unions pack a committee in which Britain and the United States have equal representation?

Why this hysterical fear of the Soviet Union? Doesn't it rather show a lack of confidence in the "sound" policies of Mr. Woll? Why should he be afraid that the Soviet Union would exert greater influence on representatives of the conquered countries than the British and American? Surely, the excuse of the "Soviet manipulations" doesn't sound convincing, for anyone who has seen Woll at work knows that he is no novice in this respect. When it comes to manipulations, Woll is at his best.

MORE FEARS Are all these flimsy arguments not an admission on his part that the Soviet trade unions will be ready to offer greater assistance to the representatives of the conquered nations in the form of help and cooperation in freeing their countries from fascism and in rebuilding their unions, than the representatives of the ALP?

The mass of the workers in America and Britain do not fear and have no reason to doubt the motives of the Soviet trade unions. These unions have given ample proof by their supreme sacrifices during the past two years that they have but one aim, common to all of us—to defeat the Axis and to help liberate bleeding humanity from the clutches of fascism.

The decision of the British Congress over which Matthew Woll gloats so much does not at all uphold his position against international labor unity. While the decision was not entirely satisfactory, and leaves room for delay, it is nevertheless a fact that the British Trades Union Congress officially went on record for convening a

world labor conference which Matthew Woll fears so much.

The report of the AFL greets the change of name of the American-British Committee, so that there should be no mistaking of the fact that the CIO is not represented. The record, as Mr. Woll would say, shows that the CIO never gave the AFL any right to speak for that organization. Philip Murray has made it known that, shortly, at the National CIO Convention, the voice of the CIO will be heard on the question of international labor unity. The CIO will issue a call for a world labor conference.

As to Sir Walter Citrine, who—according to Mr. Woll—was disappointed because the CIO did not initiate discussions with the AFL to make concrete suggestions for collaboration, there is certainly no ground for that, since the contrary is the case. The CIO made very concrete suggestions, namely, to be taken into the Anglo-Soviet Committee on an equal basis with the AFL and Railroad Brotherhood. The CIO has time and again expressed its desire for unity, but it is not in the habit of knocking at the door of the AFL, of Matthew Woll, in the manner of a poor relation.

Dramatic as are the appeals of President Green for "the wayward to abandon their false, untested experiment and to return home to the house of labor," any realistic approach to labor unity demands the recognition of the CIO as an organization of 5,000,000 workers representing the most important mass production industries in the country.

MEMBERSHIP FIGURES It is well for the thousands of AFL workers in the country, who have the greatest admiration for the CIO, that as far as the AFL leadership is concerned, the CIO is still in the category of a "false, untested experiment," a "rebel group."

As to the veracity of the membership figures of the CIO, they certainly carry as much weight as those of the AFL, since none other than the fifth vice-president, Daniel Tobin, placed the AFL figures in question at the recent convention. He introduced a constitutional amendment for the right of the President of the AFL to examine the membership figures of the affiliated unions. This amendment was opposed and defeated through the pressure of Bill Hutcheson and with good reason. People in the know place a big question mark before the reputed 600,000 members of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters, and Hutcheson openly admitted on the floor that the membership was inflated (though he tried to justify it on the ground of helping the Executive Council financially).

Matthew Woll paid glowing tribute to "the skill and statesmanship of Citrine." What a satisfaction it must be for the Socialist Sir Walter to receive such glowing praise from the Republican pal of Herbert Hoover.

(Concluded Tomorrow)

Anna Seghers' "The Seventh Cross"

PERHAPS he was the right one. Almost a saint. And always quiet. "Yes—he," thought Paul.

"I'll speak to him in just a little while." Struck by the rays of the noon-day sun, the little pointed metal cap gleamed bright. Fiedler called out softly: "Hey, Paul!" For once Paul had failed to pull down his lever at the right second. "No," thought Paul. Something warned him, although as a rule he was neither sharp-witted nor given to premonitions. "Haller—he'll consider himself much too important. He'd use some big words if I said anything. . . . Give some kind of a saintly excuse. He'd want to go on putting on hundreds of little plasters, settling hundreds of petty disputes, and comforting hundreds of little sorrows."

For the second time Fiedler warned him, quietly: "Paul! Ah, Fiedler—he wouldn't do either. No later than last week, when Brand had him up on the carpet and had reminded him that formerly he had been in every strike and in every demonstration, he had decided openly that times change and we change with them."

Without turning his head, Paul glanced at Fiedler out of the corner of his eye. "This is the second time that Paul has looked at me strangely," thought Fiedler. "Is anything troubling him?" Fiedler, who was about forty, looked firm and strong, for rowing and swimming were his favorite sports. He had a broad calm face, and his eyes had a calm expression.

Fiedler's answer to Brand really doesn't mean a thing. Paul mused. "It's nothing against him. Nothing but air! Take a handful of it, and what have you?" Yes, Fiedler had been decent. There was the story of the elevator over at the plant—a horrible thing. Two men from Paul's own shop had been sent for just after the elevator had been installed, and they and two others had been the first to use it. A rope had jumped its track—presumably this had been Schwertfeger's fault—and the four men had sustained severe injuries. Fiedler himself had a broken collarbone. They could have asked for heavy damages, and they could have ruined Schwertfeger; after all, he'd been to

blame for everything. It had been Fiedler who induced the three others to represent the whole for Schwertfeger.

"Does this alone justify me in having confidence in Fiedler?" Paul wondered. Perhaps Brand would have acted similarly—out of community spirit, or whatever the Nazis called it now. Perhaps, on the other hand, Brand would have held that responsibility must not be shirked, that negligence is one of the shortcomings of community spirit, and that Schwertfeger ought to be punished.

In plant meetings, Fiedler had always asked quiet questions. He had always made sure that the men got everything they were entitled to. In that respect too he had been of one mind with Brand.

The brass cap on the indicator still gleamed. The whistle would sound presently. Something crossed Paul's mind, something that had involved no action and no speech, something so casual that he had never given it any thought. In the spring, when word went around that all the men were to go to the Main Hall after work to listen to the Führer's speech, someone had said: "Hell, I have to go to the station." Another answered: "Go ahead, nobody'll notice it." A third one had added: "It isn't compulsory, you know." Paul himself had said: "If it isn't compulsory—me for Liesel! We all know anyway what he'll say." All at once quite a few had left—that is, they'd wanted to leave, for they soon discovered that every one of the three gates was locked. Somebody recalled that there was a little door near the gatekeeper's lodge. The door was not bigger than one on a doll's house, and there were twelve hundred men in the plant. As things happen occasionally, all of the men had tried to get through it at once, including Paul himself. "You are crazy, fellows," the gatekeeper had warned them. When someone in the crowd said: "I suppose this is the needle's eye through which a camel would sooner pass than . . ." Paul had turned around. He saw a triumphant gleam in Fiedler's calm eyes and a light spreading over his serious, reserved features.

The ray of sun had faded from the point of the cap. The sun now shone on the piece of wall between the yard windows. The noon whistle sounded. "I must speak to you for a moment." Paul had waited for him in the yard. Fiedler thought: "So something is troubling him. I wonder what could affect a nature like Paul's." Paul hesitated. Fiedler was surprised to notice that, at very close range, Roeder looked quite different from what he had imagined. His eyes in particular were different. Far from being waggish and childlike, they were cold and severe. "I need your advice," Paul began.

"Well, shoot!" said Fiedler. Again Paul hesitated. Then he went on, speaking connectedly and very quietly and plainly: "It concerns the men from Westhofen . . . You know what I mean, Fiedler . . . It's about the fugitives . . . About one . . ."

He grew as pale as what he was saying as he had two days before when George had told him Fiedler too had blundered in his very lips almost at Paul's first words; he even roared into eyes. How the word roared into what turmoil had they both been hurled?

Fiedler asked: "Why do you come to me, of all people?" "I can't say why. Confidence, I guess."

Fiedler took a firm grip on himself. He asked some questions between his teeth harshly and gruffly, and Roeder's answers were equally harsh and gruff so that one might have thought they were quarreling. Their wrinkled foreheads and their pale faces expressed hatred and strife. At last Fiedler tapped Paul lightly on the shoulder and said: "Be at the Pinkenhof Inn forty-five minutes after five. Wait for me. I'll have to think all this over. I can't promise you anything now."

It was the strangest work period they had ever experienced—that second part of their shift. Paul managed, once or twice, to turn in Fiedler's direction. Was he the right man? He'd have to be.

"What made the man hit on me?" thought Fiedler. "Is anything still evident from my behavior? O Fiedler! Fiedler! Here you were taking such good care to prevent anyone from drawing any conclusions that the end what was now concluded had ceased even to exist, had been extinguished. So there should have been no danger of anyone drawing any conclusions."

"But all the same," he continued to say to himself, "in spite of every precaution and without any intention on your part, something must have remained. It is there, and Roeder has sensed it. Ought I to have said: 'Roeder, I can't help you either. You are mistaken in me. I no longer have connections with any party leaders or with comrades. I got out of touch with my own people long ago, though perhaps I could have traced them and renewed the contact. But I didn't care to bother—I am out of touch. I am on my own now, and I can't help you.'"

Now I have said these things to Roeder after he showed so much confidence in me! How is it that I suddenly find myself alone and isolated? I couldn't keep in touch with things after the countless arrests and after all the contacts were severed one by one. Or was I really no longer so keen on re-establishing these contacts? Had I ceased to regard them as one regards something without which he can neither live nor die? But I could not possibly have sunk so low—not entirely callous and indifferent, and I still belong to the movement, for how else could Paul have found me out? I can also find my comrades again and renew my contacts. Even without them I've got to help him in this. It is not always possible to wait and to ask questions. The trouble was that I was so desperately tired when everything went wrong all at once. We tell ourselves: 'If things go wrong, the best that I can do is sit or eight hours in the OC; the worst—off comes the head!'

No wonder, then, that one gets for an answer: 'What you want of me, Fiedler, isn't worth risking my neck for.' And before you know it, you yourself have given such an answer. It was almost a knock-out to me when our party headquarters went up in smoke and George was nabbed. Then I quit. But now—I feel it—everything will turn out all right."

After you have voted and leave the voting booth, be sure that your paper ballot for City Council is dropped into the sealed box.

SYNOPSIS: At the Westhofen Prison camp Nazi officials impatiently await the recapture of George Heiser—one of seven men who have escaped from the prison. He alone remains still at large. Of the others, four are back in the prison, two are dead. MEANWHILE George has contacted his old friend Paul Roeder who has arranged for the fugitive to work in the auto repair shop of his aunt. Now Paul tries to think of someone who will help him get George the papers and money he needs to escape from the country. Paul himself is not in the underground movement, he has steered clear of all political thinking and now is terrified of putting his family at the mercy of the Gestapo.

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(Continued Tomorrow)

Warren Sneak Attack Is Protested Here

(Continued from Page 1)

employment practice's Committee around.

"Mr. Warren's strategy is to split hairs and thus start a fight as to the true meaning of the President's Executive Order 9346—which directs all contracting agencies of the United States government not to discriminate against any employee because of race, creed, color or national origin.

"To the millions of our fighting men who must be supplied with the instruments of war, to the common people at home, who must bear the burden of war and to whom victory must come speedily and unconditionally, the President's Order is mandatory.

"It is mandatory not because of the word 'shall' or 'must' but because our country is fighting for its very existence.

"Should the Attorney General be called upon to make a ruling in this matter, there is but one which will be in line with the intention of the President's order and the desire of the American people, and that is that the order means what it says—there shall be no discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color or national origin. . . .

"All trade unionists, all true patriots must rally behind President Roosevelt and his anti-discrimination program. We must flood the office of Comptroller General Lindsay Warren with letters of condemnation for his vicious attempts to scuttle the FEPC. The President alone cannot carry the fight against the appeasers and divisionists. Victory demands strict compliance with Executive Order 9346."

Speaking for the National Negro Congress, Edward Strong, executive secretary, said Warren's ruling was "an example of high government posts" and that, in issuing a ruling which "contravenes both the letter and the intent" of Executive Order 9346, the Comptroller General "is guilty of strengthening the position of those reactionary elements in industry who, despite the pressing need for greater war production, continue to place their prejudices above the demands of the nation."

He added: "The National Negro Congress is confident that the President, with the support of labor and other pro-

gressive elements, will repudiate this effort to destroy the FEPC."

The consensus of opinion seemed to be that even if Warren is overruled—as he is expected to be—the fight to make the FEPC effective in its own right to give it not only more but stronger and sharper "teeth" must go on. Lindsay Warren, several persons pointed out, has acted in the past against the President, so that this ruling on the FEPC is not by any means an accidental blow at Mr. Roosevelt and his progressive policies.

Wallace to Speak At CIO Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

and Secretary Conroy of the Canadian Congress of Labor, and some unaffiliated railroad unions of our neighboring ally.

Van A. Blitner was announced as chairman of the Convention Resolutions Committee. A discussion of the CIO general wage policy and attitude toward the Little Steel formula was referred to an eight-man committee which will report back to Friday's executive board session. Committee members are: Philip Murray, Thomas Fitzgerald, of the U. S. Day Laborers; Green, of the Shipbuilders; Rieve, of the Textile Workers; and Rosenblum, of the Amalgamated.

A resolution was passed today urging the Senate to adopt the Pepper amendment to the Connally resolution.

Pointing out that international machinery is needed to maintain peace; that the U. S. Senate's refusal to cooperate with the League of Nations helped pave the way to the present war; that the U. S. should ally fears of other nations that we may through isolationist policies weaken our efforts at international cooperation and that the CIO is deeply concerned with lasting peace as well as winning the war, the resolution urged the Senate to adopt the stronger statement of the Pepper amendment.

After you have voted and leave the voting booth, be sure that your paper ballot for City Council is dropped into the sealed box.

NEW MASSES

CHURCHILL VS. CHURCHILL

By Richard O. Boyer

CHINA'S INTERNAL CRISIS

By Frederick V. Field

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WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 50c per line (10 words) a line—3 times minimum. DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight Manhattan

INTERPRETATION OF THE WEEK with Horrie U. Schappes, including discussion of elections and three-power Moscow Conference. School for Democracy, 13 Astor Place, N. Y. 3, 8:40 P.M. Admission 50c. SCHOOL FOR DEMOCRACY MUSICAL. Members of Philharmonic and NBC Orchestra in Mozart and Beethoven Quartets. Pianist, Irwin Freundlich, 13 Astor Place, N. Y. 3, 8:30 P.M. Admission 50c. ELECTION SYMPOSIUM with Eugene Connelly, Benjamin Davis, William Carroll, Stanley Isaacs, Friday, October 29th, 8:30 P.M., 220 West 90th St., Lodge 572, IWO.

Tomorrow (Manhattan) MEET MANHATTAN CANDIDATES for City Council at a Symposium, Eugene Connelly, ALP, 201 Second Ave., Room 201, 8:30 P.M. Admission 50c. Film and entertainment. Admission free. Saturday, October 30th, 8:30 P.M. Irving Plaza, 12th St. and Irving Place. Sponsored by Armenian Chapter ALP 12th A.D. ELECTION DANCE, entertainment, folk dancing with Edith Segal. Betty Sanders in international songs and ballads. Free beer and pretzels. Sub. 50c. Saturday, October 30th, 8:30 P.M., 201 Second Ave., Communist Club 8th A.D.

MEET EUGENE P. CONNELLY, your candidate for City Council at Ye Torchi light Jamboree, a rowdy-dowdy old-time pre-election ball, Saturday, October 30th at 9 P.M. at Cornhill Arms Hotel, 311 W. 23rd St. (at 8th Ave.). Dance to hit Hitler's all-star band. Entertainment by outstanding artists. Subscription 75c. Tomorrow Brooklyn

HALLOWEEN EVE DANCE, this Saturday night, October 30th, Count Basie and his Orchestra, James Rushing, vocalist. At Brooklyn Palace, Rockaway Ave., near Fulton St. Admission \$1.10 incl. tax. Doors open 9 P.M.

SPEND HALLOWEEN NIGHT celebrating new clubhouses, honoring Connellyman Carthage. Entertainment, square dancing, refreshments. Saturday evening, October 30th, 1943, 3179 Ocean Island Ave. Coming COME HEAR! EUGENE GORDON exposes the forces behind the attack at Hillburn and Dorchester. Sunday, October 31, at 8:30 P.M., 201 Second Ave., Eastside Club, Communists Party, 8th A.D. Man. METROPOLITAN MUSIC SCHOOL, regularly concert, Sunday, October 31st, 8:30 P.M., Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St., 6th Fl. Beethoven Trio, Brahms Songs, Mozart Quintet, Camus' Piano Solo. Admission 50c.

They Must Fly Together



A Slate for Victory

BOTH the New York Times and the Herald Tribune pride themselves on belonging to the win-the-war camp. The Herald Tribune has on occasion attacked the McCormick-Hearst-Patterson press for its appeasement and negotiated peace policies.

Both also claim to be non-partisan in their approach to city affairs.

But both newspapers showed a lamentable class prejudice in making recommendations for City Council candidates. Both passed over in silence the work of Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist, who was characterized by the Citizens Union as "conscientious" and having "a good voting record."

Both ignored such excellent candidates as Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Manhattan Communist; Eugene P. Connolly, Manhattan Laborite and Michael J. Quill, Bronx independent Laborite.

The Times even went so far as to present to its readers the names of two Socialist candidates who belong to the Norman Thomas, anti-United Nations, negotiated peace school. By excluding patriotic, capable Laborite and Communist candidates the Times strikes a blow against the whole policy of national unity. By its studied recommendation of "peace-now" Socialists the Times only strengthens the hand of appeasement in the nation.

If the Times and Tribune hope with such methods to defeat the discredited reactionary Democratic council majority, they will not achieve their objectives. The sole way to obtain a new majority of patriotic, capable councilmen devoted to strengthening New York for the war effort is by a coalition of all candidates, irrespective of party, pledged to the all-out war effort.

Such a coalition has been suggested by the Daily Worker. In part, such a coalition has been suggested by the CIO, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and other patriotic groups. We repeat our recommendations today:

After you have voted row C (the American Labor Party) line on the voting machine, take your paper ballot and vote your choices for the following councilman candidates:

Brooklyn

1. PETER V. CACCHIONE, Comm.
- 2 and 3. Richard Mazza and Abraham Bernknopf (ALP).
4. Norman Johnson, Rep.
5. Genevieve B. Earle, Rep. and CNP.

Manhattan

1. BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR., Comm.
2. Eugene P. Connolly, ALP.
3. Stanley M. Isaacs, Rep., CNP.
4. John A. Ross, Rep., CNP.

Bronx

1. ISIDORE BEGUN, Comm.
2. Michael J. Quill.
- 3 and 4. Gertrude W. Klein and Salvatore Ninfo, ALP.

Queens

1. PAUL CROSBIE, Comm.
2. A. Joseph Donnelly, ALP.
3. Irving Lemov, Fusion.
4. Fred E. Herten, CNP.

State CIO Meets

BUFFALO is host to another great labor convention as delegates of the New York State CIO gather today for two days of sessions to consider a legislative and political program for the coming eventful year.

Grown to unprecedented strength, now fully united under the leadership of President Louis H. Fiander, the New York State CIO promises to be the principal center of progressive labor leadership as we swing into the historic months of '44. This means a great deal for it will affect the course that the Empire state, the state of President Roosevelt, will follow.

The convention at Buffalo also has an immediate opportunity which can still be very effective for Tuesday's election. It will undoubtedly issue a final appeal to New York's labor to bring out a maximum turnout for Lieutenant General William A. Haskell, ALP, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor. The convention should emphatically wipe off the blot that some leaders of the state AFL have put upon labor when they called for a vote for the Republican candidate, without regard to his shameful anti-labor record.

The CIO state convention will have the last word to assure the people of the state that labor's votes will go for Haskell.

The Tax Scandal

WHEN the Treasury introduced its \$10,500,000,000 tax bill, it was admitted that the sum was still far below what was required to meet requirements. There were many objectionable features in the bill, as pointed out at the time by the CIO, AFL and the Farmers' Union, particularly its reluctance to levy taxes against those better able to pay. Now, as part of the drive of the Tory Republican-Democrats in Congress, the Ways and Means Committee produces from all its labors a bill which would raise only one-fifth the sum demanded by the Treasury.

And most of this is to be raised from the so-called excise tax on "luxuries" which include many articles of necessity. All tax increases for the upper brackets are religiously and fanatically rejected, except for a 5 per cent increase in the excess profits tax. With only one-fifth of the Treasury demand provided for the reactionary bloc in Congress is trying to blackmail the Administration into accepting the NAM proposal of a 10 per cent sales tax.

They would force another indirect wage-cut on labor and the smaller-income groups, while refusing to tax further the vast incomes resulting from war profiteering. And in the name of "economy," these irresponsibles are ready to cut the tax program so deeply as to endanger the war effort. They accept without question the "soak-the-poor" program of the National Association of Manufacturers.

At a time when the cost of living continues to rise steeply, when Congressional sabotage threatens the whole price-control machinery with collapse, the acceptance by Congress of the NAM-obstructionist program on taxes can lead only to sharp inflation and more suffering by labor and the people.

Only the united, political action of labor, the farmers and the consumers, along the lines already being developed especially by the CIO, can prevent the collapse of the whole price-wage-tax structure.

THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

Tilting at Windmills

By Adam Lapin

Daily Worker Washington Bureau
Washington, D.C., Oct. 28.

SCRIPPS-HOWARD columnist Raymond Clapper expressed fear the other day that the Senate would be walking into an "historic trap" if it passed the Connally resolution without strengthening amendments.

Clapper's point was this: The Senate Foreign Relations Committee had rejected by a vote of 16 to 5 an amendment by Senator Pepper pledging that this country would cooperate in using "military force" to put down aggression. If the Senate passed the resolution without this specific language, isolationist Senators might conceivably argue at some future date that international obligations involving force are against the will of Congress and trot out the legislative history of the Connally resolution to support their contention.

It seems to me that the 13 or so Senators who are waging the crusade for amendments, which is being backed so vigorously by Clapper and other newspaper columnists, are walking into a more dangerous and more immediate trap.

THEY are tilting at windmills. They are precipitating a great Senate debate on the precise language of the precise post-war commitments that are to be made by the United States once the war is won—at a time when the real problem facing the world is cooperation between the United Nations to win the war in the shortest possible time.

When they engage in a serious and long-winded discussion of the effect the insertion of the article "and" would have on the fate of the post-war world, they are permitting a diversion from the actual foreign policy issues of the day. And this plays right into the hands of the McCormicks and the Wheelers, who like nothing better than a nice, juicy, hair-splitting debate in which they can trot out the imaginary bogey of a world organization which sacrifice American "sovereignty" and violate "constitutional processes."

And most important of all, the Burton-Ball-Hatch-Hill group has embraced an extremely dangerous position in its enthusiasm for an all-inclusive post-war organization of the United Nations. Both Senators Ball and Pepper criticized the Connally resolution

on the ground that it could be construed to countenance a three-power alliance between the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union or a four-power alliance including China.

They denounced any such alliance as "power politics"—despite the plain fact that it is the surest means of assuring peace and broad international cooperation after the war. Senator Ball even warned that any multiple alliance would be doomed to defeat. This attitude is a logical outgrowth of the abstract, stratospheric thinking about the post-war world by the B2H2 group.

DON'T get me wrong. I believe that a resolution affirming the willingness of Congress to continue cooperation after the war has a certain limited value in strengthening the hand of the administration. It would have been helpful to Secretary Hull if such a resolution had been passed before or at the start of the Moscow conference.

And there is no question that the administration leaders in the Senate, including Senators Barkley and Connally, were primarily responsible for the delay, although it is the B2H2 group which is now holding up action. Reflecting the attitude of the State Department, Barkley and Connally showed an excess of caution in bringing the resolution up. And they also showed excessive caution in the vague wording of the resolution.

Nor can there be any valid objection as such to the specific suggestions of the B2H2 group as incorporated in Senator Pepper's amendment. They would pledge our cooperation to an "international organization" instead of just to an "international authority." They would specify the use of force in repelling aggression. And they would mention the United Nations in the resolution.

But I doubt very much if these suggested changes in the resolution are important enough to warrant the modest admission on both sides that the Senate debate is the most world-shaking that has taken place in the last 25 years. What I object to is the loss of perspective on the part of the B2H2 group which has projected them into a never-never post-war world all their own.

BOTH the advocates of the Connally resolution and the B2H2 group lose sight of the simple fact

that the character of the post-war world is being shaped by what happens in the course of the war today. And the chances of post-war cooperation are being impaired with every day of delay in the opening of the second front. They are being impaired with every demonstration in Congress of the kind staged by the five globe-trotting Senators.

Even during a speech advocating passage of a resolution assuring post-war cooperation, Senator Vandenberg thought it necessary to include a purely gratuitous hint that maybe the Soviet Union will some day be the enemy of the United States. "Even the war map is changing every day," Vandenberg said. "I hope to God this last statement never has to be written in reverse. But it seems deadly clear to me that we must await the ultimate event before we presume to deal specifically with it."

The most positive aspect of the current debate is that it reflects a healthy national interest in the course of our foreign policy. But the thing that robs the debate of major significance is that it is geared completely to the post-war world. The whole debate is based on the assumption that there is a rigid air-tight separation between war and post-war. This has led to intensive quibbling on the floor. This has given the whole debate a curious sense of unreality.

It seems to me that the stratospheric quality of the debate on both sides is due to the failure of the administration and the State Department to develop a real foreign policy. Even those who like to advocate a vigorous foreign policy don't really know what they mean. The B2H2 group has obviously received no intelligent guidance from the administration. And the only advice Senators Connally and Barkley seem to have received is to be as cautious as possible.

The B2H2 group could perform a really valuable function if it showed a tenth as much enthusiasm for the real foreign policy issues of the moment as it shows for post-war problems. If it crusaded for a second front, or at the very least combatted the sniping of men like Senators Lodge and Chandler. I do not think it is by any means hopeless that this group can become useful and important if it will emerge from its post-war vacuum and get its feet back on the ground.

Real Issue Is Jim-Crow in Army

By Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

Racial discrimination in the armed forces, particularly Jim-crow mistreatment of Negro soldiers, has become one of the principal home front issues of the war, retarding the full mobilization of all our forces for a quick victory and impairing the morale of Negro and other anti-fascist citizens.

It is claimed in certain circles that the Alton Levy case symbolizes this issue. But the full facts on this case are not known and judgment on its merits must be withheld until facts have been made fully available to the public. More over, from the character of some of the forces which have rushed to Levy's defense and have taken over full charge of his case—among them the Trotskyist-led Workers' Defense League—there is a danger that the case will be exploited, not against Jim-crowism, but against the war effort, and therefore against the best interests of the Negro people.

The Trotskyites, the Dubinsky clique and the Norman Thomas "socialists" are notorious enemies of our war against Hitlerism. It is clear that many patriotic anti-fascists, Negro and white, have been interested in the Levy case. But regardless of the facts in the Levy case, one thing is clear: there is widespread segregation and discrimination in the armed forces against Negro soldiers and that is the real issue. Negro troops are not given equal opportunities to fight as free and equal American citizens, and in countless cases atrocities are permitted against them even to the point of downright Scottsboro frame-ups by poll tax officials in the South. They are denied equal access to transportation facilities to and from army camps; they are denied equal recreational facilities; they are denied equal opportunities of advancement. Worst of all, only a paltry few of them are in combat duty, although they, along with their fellow white soldiers, are by their experience against fascist-like oppression, a tremendous force for opening the Second Front against Hitler.

At a time when the cost of living continues to rise steeply, when Congressional sabotage threatens the whole price-control machinery with collapse, the acceptance by Congress of the NAM-obstructionist program on taxes can lead only to sharp inflation and more suffering by labor and the people.

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lerite theories are tolerated and enforced. This is demoralizing not alone to Negro citizens but to whites as well, tens of thousands of whom are trade unionists accustomed to work side by side with Negroes in democratic equality. It is apparent too that the present mistreatment of Negro soldiers is having a profound effect upon the morale of the Negro population as a whole, who, together with colored peoples all over the world, wonder at the sincerity of our nation's war aims.

The disgraceful and humiliating status of Negro soldiers in the armed forces must be ended. All racial discrimination must be wiped out, not only as a matter of constitutional right, but as military necessity for winning the war as rapidly as possible. The way to fight this evil is not in the armed forces. There, it is the patriotic duty of all soldiers to meet the military discipline and regulations laid down by the Commander-in-Chief, a duty which they have been fulfilling with understanding and great credit under enormous provocations.

The job of wiping out discrimination in the armed forces falls upon the civilian population, Negro and white, working together with labor and all other anti-fascist sections of the population in the interest of victory both abroad and at home. It means defeating the domestic fascists and poll taxers, whose anti-Negro, anti-Semitic and anti-labor activities would disrupt our country from within.

Attorney General Biddle should be compelled to defend the constitutional rights of Negro citizens within the armed forces and to prosecute any fascist-minded individuals or groups who refuse to respect the uniform of the United States. President Roosevelt should be called upon to appoint a special committee to investigate racial discrimination in the armed forces.

Meanwhile, labor, the Negro people and the broadest sections of the patriotic citizenry should rally around the program of the National Negro Congress, worked out at its recent Cleveland Conference, to end Jim-crow in the armed forces now as an integral part of the fight for an early victory.

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BITS ABOUT LOTS

S.O.S. FROM VITO: Congressman Marcantonio wrote this urgent message to our General Secretary, Max Bedacht:

"I am especially pleased at the prominence given my anti-poll tax bill in your resolutions. . . . Senate action on my bill has been delayed pending hearings. . . . Thereafter, it is likely the bill will come to the Senate floor. As yet, however, Senator Mead has not committed himself to vote for my bill or for cloture to defeat the certain filibuster. Immediate action by the IWO to win the support of Senator Mead is most important. Sincerely, Vito Marcantonio."

U.S.S. REUBEN JAMES was torpedoed and sunk by a Nazi U-boat two years ago tomorrow. Jerome Stelmach, IWO Ukrainian-American naval gunner, aged 19, went down with the ship. He was the first IWO member to die in serving our country in this war. We honor his memory on October 30, 1941.

JOHN ROY CARLSON, author of "Under Cover," best-seller expose of the Fifth Column in America, will lecture in Chicago, Illinois, at Orchestra Hall, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1943 at 8:15 P.M. IWO lodges are buying admission tickets in blocks. So Lodge 738 reports.

BUSY MAN TONIGHT is Eugene P. Connolly, Manhattan ALP's only candidate for City Councilman. He speaks to two IWO lodges where Ben Davis, Jr. also appears. You can hear them at Lodge 500, meeting at 77 Fifth Ave., and at Lodge 572, at 230 West 80th St. Tonight's the time, brothers and sisters.

"STAR AWARD" makes its debut at Bedacht Birthday Banquets throughout the country in November and December. A silver sterling star, inscribed with IWO and the numbers 3, 5, 10 or 25—to designate the number of members recruited by the wearer—will decorate a red, white and blue badge. The pin-backed star can be detached from the badge and worn on lapel or dress. The star award is in addition to recruiting prizes in bonds, cash, literature, etc. Top award of the Bedacht Birthday campaign will be the 66-FOR-60 FRATERNITY free trip to New York City on July 4th, 1944. Members who fulfill their pledges to recruit 60 new members—one for each of Brother Bedacht's birthdays—will attend our 8th National Convention scheduled to be held here during that week. Wanna trip, Builder? Recruit!

MORE LITERATURE FOR VICTORY
EMMA LAZARUS, Jewish-American poet, is being honored by the IWO Jewish-American Section by the publication of her poetry in a new volume. This project will indeed be a precious contribution to American literature and Jewish-American culture. Emma Lazarus' poetry is as timely as some of her masterpieces are timeless. Her immortal lines on the engraved tablet at the base of the Statue of Liberty are a living symbol of Literature for Victory.

FRATERNAL OUTLOOK, our monthly magazine, is rolling off the press with a November cover featuring the Red Army and a special article of tribute originally published by the U. S. Government. The occasion is, of course, the celebration on Nov. 7 of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union and the tenth anniversary of the renewal of American-Soviet diplomatic and trade relations.

WAR TAXATION is the subject of an important article in the November issue of Fraternal Outlook. It is written by Eva Lapin who is close to the scene of tax lobbies in Washington, D. C. She outlines the basic aspects of the present tax situation and the Administration's program.

SEVERAL HUNDRED IWO delegates will participate in the national minorities panels and proceedings of the Nov. 6-8 Congress of Soviet-American Friendship at Hotel New Yorker. The IWO representatives will be sent by our 16 national group sections, as follows: Croatian, Czech, Carpatho-Russian, Finns, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Jewish, Polish, Rumanian, Russian, Serbian, Slovak, Spanish, Ukrainian, Puerto Rican.

A number of election rallies have been arranged by the Fraternal Committee to elect win-the-war candidates to office. Three rallies will be held Friday, Oct. 29: Menorah Temple, 5000 14th Ave.; IWO Center, 3109 Surf Ave.; Brighton IWO Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave.

5 Years Ago Today
In the Daily Worker

OCTOBER 29, 1938
A DAILY WORKER EDITORIAL calling for support of the President's proposals to maintain peace and extend democracy exposes Herbert Hoover as the leader of the reactionary clique supporting the fascist warmakers. "Behind Hoover are those ready to betray the security and interests of this country in order to facilitate the world combination of Hitler, Mussolini, Daladier and Chamberlain, and to add to them the Chamberlains and Daladiers of this country," reads the editorial.

"Hitler in his Saarbrücken speech openly declared that for his war aims he is out to destroy democracy everywhere. His allies in the U. S., like Hoover and his crowd in agreeing with the policy of the perpetrators of Munich are out to destroy democracy here."

Daily Worker

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